

the portrait spoke of its resemblance in low words, as of a mighty marvel, and a proof not less of the power of the painter than of his deep love for her whom he depicted so surpassingly well. But at length, as the labor drew nearer to its conclusion, none were admitted into the turret, for the painter had grown wild with ardor of his work, and turned his eyes from the canvass rarely, even to regard the countenance of his wife. And he would not see that the tints which he spread upon the canvass were drawn from the cheeks of her who sat beside him. And when many weeks had passed and but little remained to do, save one brush upon the mouth, and one tint upon the eye, the spirit of the lady again flickered us as the flame within the socket of the lamp. And then the brush was given, and then the tint was placed; and for one moment, the painter stood entranced before the work which he had wrought; but in the next, while he yet gazed, he grew tremulous, and very pallid, and agitated, and, crying with a loud voice, this is life itself turned suddenly to regard his beloved. She was dead!

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, May 2, 1865.

To the People of the State of South Carolina

THE surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Lee in Virginia, has been followed by the surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Johnston in North Carolina. To these armies, South Carolina has contributed, with very inconsiderable exceptions, her entire male population. The brave men in these armies who have survived the bloody war of the past four years, are now returning home, as prisoners of war, on their parole; and unable again to take up their arms until the conditions have been performed upon which their captivity has been terminated.

The Government of the Confederate States, in the creation of which South Carolina united with her sister States, has suspended its civil and military authority, and the high duty of providing measures for the welfare of its citizens, by a stern necessity, has been devolved upon the Government of the State.

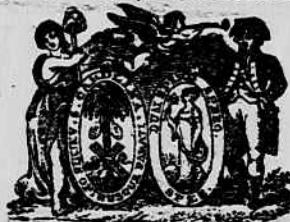
In this unexpected termination of the active powers of Government, in peace and in war which South Carolina granted to the common Government of the Confederate States, circumstances have rendered the condition of this State one of peculiar embarrassment. Deeply suffering from the consequences of the war, in many respects, in none is that suffering more peculiarly trying than in the misery which now affects a considerable portion of its population; which threatens a larger portion, and may involve the whole of it in the suffering, which want, approaching starvation, has produced and will produce. The large supplies contributed to the support of the armies of the Confederation had been given at a time when abundance enabled the population to bear its withdrawal without aggravated suffering. But the great destruction of means of subsistence at the present time, and the difficulties of securing it in the future by the next crop, had even before the reverses which befell the armies of the Confederation, satisfied all that it would be impossible to part with the supplies which had been gathered for the armies, without destroying the support of the population in many portions of the State. And attempts were made to inform the authorities of the Confederate Government, that not only the apprehension but the certainty of evil consequences would prevent the removal of all such supplies.

With the dissolution of the armies of the Confederation, the necessity for these supplies has ceased; with the removal of that necessity, arises the stronger obligation upon the authorities of the State, to preserve these supplies for the mitigation of the suffering of the people of the State. To that end, therefore, it is now declared that all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State, should be turned over to and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property of whatever kind to be held for the common benefit of the State, and subject to such distribution as may be hereafter determined upon by the proper authorities of the State.

It will be recognized as a duty in the highest degree obligatory upon the agents of the State who will receive these supplies, to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of this or other States passing through our limits who may need aid. Subject to this claim, all such supplies will be held for the purpose of furnishing subsistence and support to the thousands who in different parts of the State are now destitute and in want of food, and whose suffering can only be alleviated by this disposition of these supplies.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



Circular.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLUMBIA, April 30, 1865.

1. THE representations which have been made to me of the general practice of distillation of liquors by persons who have not obtained that authority which the laws of the State require are so general that there can be no doubt of the great mischief which is now affecting the people of the State. That the laws of the State should be openly violated, is of itself a public wrong, than which none can be greater and which must be redressed. That the purpose for which these laws are violated should be productive of the certain misery and unhappiness of the people of the State, is an occasion which calls for the united action of all good citizens in maintaining the integrity of the laws, and protecting the lives and fortunes of their fellowmen.

2. For the information of all persons, it is now proclaimed that the laws which are of force in the State of South Carolina, and which demand compliance with their provisions, render lawful the distillation of liquors, are to be strictly enforced. To these laws attention is required; obedience is due and must be given.

3. It is the duty of all persons having reasonable ground for the suspicion that these laws are violated, to give information thereof, that such violation may be prevented and punished.

4. Under whatever other pretext, justification or excuse may be sought for these practices, it is sufficient now to proclaim that the laws of the State afford the only sanction which can be had, and that these laws alone indicate the mode in which that sanction can be obtained.

5. Sheriffs of the State, and all magistrates in the different districts of the State, will, with all due diligence, proceed to combine their efforts for the detection of those who are guilty of a violation of these laws; and, in all other respects, to secure that observance of the enactments of the State, which is alone consistent with the respect due to its authority.

6. All persons engaged in the distillation of liquors referred to in the laws of the State, will be required to present the evidence of the authority given to them to continue in such business. And in all cases when such authority is not exhibited, information thereof will be communicated to the prosecuting Officers of the State, who may be appointed for the enforcement of the criminal laws of the land in that portion of the State where such violation may be found.

7. The Auditor-General of the State, James Tupper, Esq., will obtain from the proper officers the name of such persons as have been duly authorized to engage in the distillation of liquors, and publish the same for general information.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 4

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLUMBIA, May 3, 1865.

ALL Officers and Agents of the Confederate Government, who may have in their custody subsistence stores and other property collected for the use of the Confederate armies, will receive from the Soldiers' Board of Relief in the several Districts of the State, acquittances for whatever may be turned over to such Boards, who are hereby authorized to receive the same. And such Boards will report to the State Auditor, James Tupper, Esq., any surplus in their hands, that it may be applied to the relief of the distressed in other Districts of the State.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.
May 5

Zealy & Scott,

Auctioneers, Brokers, Com. Merchants.
Office on Assembly Street, between Washington and Plain Streets.

PROMPT attention given to sales of all PROPERTY, MERCHANDIZE, PERSONAL or REAL ESTATE.

SPECIE, BANK BILLS, STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold. Liberal advances made on private sales. April 23

Headquarters,

NEAR SMITHFIELD, N. C., APRIL 7, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 28—Extract.

MAJ. GEN. MANSFIELD LOVELL is assigned to command in the State of South Carolina.

By command of Gen. J. R. JOHNSTON.
KINLOCK BALCONER, A. A. G.

HEADQ'RS DIST. OF SOUTH CAROLINA;
APRIL 12, 1865.

ORDER NO. 1.

In compliance with the above orders, the undersigned hereby assumes command in this State. Until the names of the staff are announced, official communications to these headquarters will be addressed to Lieut. J. M. B. LOVELL, Acting A. A. G. at Columbia.
April 14 M. LOVELL, Major General, &c.

WANTED.

A GOOD WHEELWRIGHT, for whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office.
April 23 1865